

some particular group or family of insects, he decided that he would study only the phytophagous beetles. Thus it was that he formed an extensive collection of, and became the acknowledged authority on, this group of the Coleoptera. It would be difficult to estimate, even approximately, the large number of species, procured from all parts of the world, that he has made known to science.

Besides numerous papers published in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society,' 'Transactions of the Entomological Society of London,' and in the organs of various learned societies abroad, he was the author of two volumes on Phytophaga in 'Biologia Centrali Americana,' and had just completed a volume on the same group of insects for the 'Fauna of India.' The latter work he had seen through the press, but unhappily was fated not to see it published.

Ever willing and eager to assist in the identification of those insects he understood so well, and of which he had such expert knowledge, he had determined, and where needful described, the phytophagous material in the principal museums and private collections of the world.

Mr. Jacoby was elected a Fellow of the Entomological Society of London in 1886, and he was also a member of several Zoological and Entomological Societies on the Continent. For many years past he was a welcome guest of the Entomological Club, at the annual supper given by Mr. Verrall, and on these occasions he contributed greatly to the pleasure of the evening by his beautiful violin solos. His many amiable qualities endeared him to those with whom he came in contact, in the scientific as well as in musical spheres, and his departure will be deeply regretted by many who have lost a good friend. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and a son.

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DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW GENERA AND SPECIES  
OF AUSTRALIAN EUMOLPINI (COLEOPTERA PHY-  
TOPHAGA).

BY MARTIN JACOBY, F.E.S.

AGETINELLA, gen. nov. (Eumolpini).

Shape oblong; head perpendicular, forming a plain surface without depressions, clypeus not separated from the face, eyes oblong, entire; antennæ short, the basal two joints thickened, the second one-half shorter than the first, third to sixth joint thinner, equal, the others thicker and more elongate. Thorax transverse, short, sides feebly rounded, posterior margin concave at the sides, median lobe rather pointed, the angles obtuse. Scutellum broader than long, small. Elytra narrowly oblong, lateral lobes absent, surface punctate-

striate. Legs rather short and stout, femora unarmed, tibiæ widened posteriorly, entire, first joint of posterior tarsi about as long as the following two together; claws feebly appendiculate. First abdominal segment as long, or nearly so, as the other segments together. Prosternum very narrowly elongate, mesosternum oblong, slightly broader. Anterior margin of thoracic episternum concave.

This genus, proposed for another very minute Eumolpid, presents another of those transitional forms so frequently found in the Australian Continent, and almost impossible to place satisfactorily in or near any other group. The structure of the head and the long abdominal first segment are almost unique amongst the Eumolpini, where the species is, moreover, one of the smallest of this subfamily.

*Agetinella minuta*, sp. nov.

Fuscous, with pale elytral apex, or elytra entirely pale. Head and thorax nearly black, antennæ and legs fulvous.

Head minutely granulate and impunctate; antennæ scarcely extending to base of thorax, fulvous. Thorax nearly three times broader than long, sculptured like the head, opaque, with some extremely minute punctures at sides and base. Elytra not wider at base than the thorax, finely and closely punctate-striate, the interstices narrowly longitudinally costate and shining. Body beneath nearly black; legs fulvous, as well as apex of last abdominal segment. Length,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Swan River (Lea).

Of the two specimens kindly sent by Mr. Lea, one has the elytra testaceous, the other dark fuscous, with the apex gradually getting paler.

PLATYCOLASPIS, gen. nov. (Eumolpini).

Body elongate, glabrous; eyes entire; antennæ short, first and second joints thickened, the following three joints thinner and longer, the rest subtriangularly thickened, very short. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long, with narrow flattened lateral margins, these subangulately produced at the middle, the surface with a transverse median sulcus; scutellum narrowly oblong. Elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, the sides very strongly deflexed, surface irregularly punctured. Legs slender and elongate, femora unarmed, tibiæ not emarginate at apex, tarsi short, nearly equal, subtriangular; claws appendiculate. Prosternum and mesosternum very narrow and elongate; the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum slightly concave.

This genus is proposed for the reception of a very small species, which would enter the Eumolpid group of Colaspini of Chapuis's arrangement; from any of the genera placed in that group the Australian genus is at once distinguished by the short, submoniliform antennæ, and the extremely narrow prosternum and mesosternum.

*Platycolaspis australis*, sp. n.

Pale testaceous; head obscure fulvous; the apical joints of the antennæ and the tarsi more or less fuscous; thorax opaque, finely granulose-punctate; elytra strongly and very closely punctured, interstices finely, transversely wrinkled, the sides with a narrow longitudinal ridge. Length, 2 mm.

Head very finely rugose, dark fulvous, opaque, sometimes with a central dark spot or stripe; maxillary palpi slender, apical joint pointed; antennæ extending beyond the base of the elytra in the male, shorter in the female, lower five or six joints pale, rest fuscous. Thorax short and transverse, the surface finely granulate or rugose, opaque, distinctly sulcate at the sides, interior of the sulcus often darkened. Elytra more shining than the thorax, very closely and strongly punctured, the punctures more regularly arranged in rows from the middle downwards, the interstices anteriorly transversely wrinkled; a more or less distinct narrow ridge runs downwards from the shoulders to near the apex. Legs rather darker; metasternum often stained with piceous, shining and impunctate.

*Hab.* Hobart, Tasmania (Lea).

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 AN ENTOMOLOGICAL VISIT TO NORTH QUEENSLAND AND TO NATAL.

BY HUBERT W. SIMMONDS, F.E.S.

I LEFT Wellington on Christmas Day, 1906, by the turbine steamer 'Maheno' for Sydney, where I caught the Howard Smith boat (steamship 'Bombala') for Townsville. Brisbane was reached on the 30th, where we had a couple of days. I spent some time in the Botanical Gardens, where I found the beautiful larvæ of *Euploea corinna*. This larva is very conspicuous, having three pairs of long black protuberances on the first three segments, and also another pair on the next to the last segment. The pupa of this insect is one of the most lovely objects I have ever seen; the first day it is all pale green, but it quickly changes into a delicate mother-of-pearl, striped with three rows of burnished gold on each side, and also having five small brown dots on either side. Other butterflies noticed here were *Papilio sarpedon*, *Charaxes sempronius*, *Hypolimnas bolina*, *Acræa andromache*, *Danis taygetus*, and a species of *Delias* which I did not get close to; also *Neptis shepherdii* and worn *Papilio ægeus*.

From Brisbane we had a pleasant run north to Townsville, passing several schools of porpoises, and threading our way through the beautiful green islands which line the coast inside the great Barrier Reef. Townsville was reached on January 4th, 1907. Here it was very hot and dry, and my results during the